

1. Method for controlling an organic light-emitting diode display, said display comprising a plurality of organic light-emitting diodes (OLEOs) having an anode and a cathode, said organic light emitting diodes being arranged in a common anode configuration, whereby said diodes co-operate with constant current sources and are fed by means of a power supply, characterized in that a power voltage supply compensation is applied, in which a drop is measured across the current sources and wherein the measured voltage drop is used as an indicator for the light output of the organic light emitting diodes and wherein said power supply is adjusted in function of said measured voltage drop.
2. Method according to claim 1, characterized in that said power supply is adjusted such that the voltage at the cathode of each organic light emitting diode is greater than or equal to a predetermined threshold voltage.
3. Method according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that this method, in particular said power compensation, is performed periodically.
4. Method according to claim 1, characterized in that in order to measure the voltage drop, the organic light-emitting diodes are activated in a predetermined sequence.
5. Method according to claim 1, characterized in that the voltage drop is measured via analog-to-digital converters.

6. Method according to claim 1, characterized in that at least a number of the measured values of voltage or voltage drop are stored in a storage device for interrogation.

7. Method according claim 1, characterized in that one or more of the current sources each co-operate with a plurality of said organic light-emitting diodes, whereby the voltage drop across such current source is measured for each of the diodes coupled to the corresponding current source by  
5 sequentially actuating these diodes.

8. Method according to claim 1, characterized in that the organic light-emitting diodes of the display are divided in groups, each group having its own power supply regulation, whereby the abovesaid measurement is carried out per group and the worst case value of the measurement is used  
5 for controlling the power supply of said group.

9. Method according to claim 8, characterized in that it is used in a large-screen application, said screen being composed of a plurality of display tiles, whereby said control is applied at least individually for each of the tiles.

10. Method according to claim 9, characterized in that each of said tiles is composed of a plurality of modules and in that said control is applied individually for each of the modules.

11. Method according to claim 10, characterized in that a limit control is applied, whereby, when a preset value of maximum power of the display or for a module dissipation is obtained for a portion in particular for a tile, said method of controlling is interrupted.
12. Organic light-emitting diode display, characterized in that it comprises electronics allowing to carry out the method of any of claims 1 to 11.